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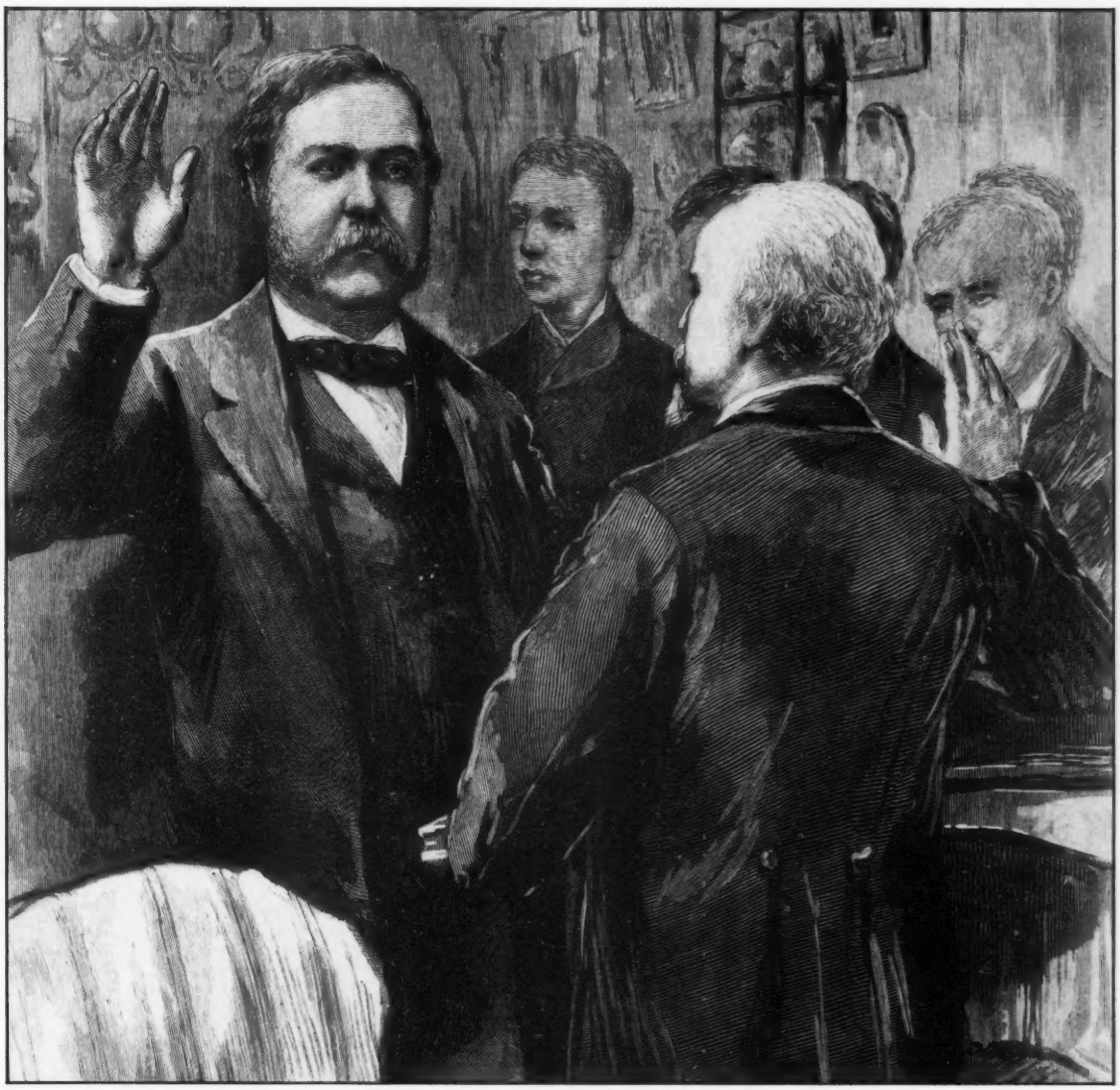

'I Do Solemnly Swear . . . ': Presidential Inaugurations

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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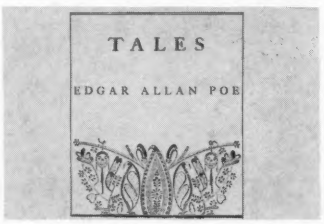

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On the Cover: In this photomural of a woodcut, Chester A. Arthur takes the oath of office, Sept. 26, 1881, at his residence in New York City. The 21st president succeeded James A. Garfield after his assassination. The oath was administered at Arthur's Lexington Avenue home without benefit of a Bible. He later took the oath again at the U.S. Capitol in Washington.

Cover Stories:

☐ Little in the inauguration ceremony has changed since George Washington was first sworn in. The Constitution requires that just a simple 35-word oath be taken. All other events—the parade, inauguration address, fireworks, balls—are rooted in traditions that have survived for more than two centuries. 30

☐ Inaugural Expertise: The Library has made some major contributions of time and expertise to the inaugural ceremonies of Bill Clinton. 38

Cutback Delay: Originally scheduled for Jan. 5, the reduction in the number of hours selected reading rooms are open has been put off until Jan. 29. 27

Vatican On-Line: "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," a major exhibition at the Library of Congress, will "travel" in a unique way: Electronic access is available to those who can't make the trip to Washington. 28

Graduation Day: The Soros Fellows, a group of librarians from Eastern Europe who came to the Library for three months to study its policies, took part in a reception marking the end of their visit. 29

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'Best-Seller': The Library's Federal Research Division found itself with an unexpected "best-seller" recently when its updated Somalia country studies volume was coincidentally reissued as U.S. troops were being sent to Africa for relief efforts. 45

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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Budget Shortfall Causes Reading Room Cutbacks:

Implementation Delayed Until Jan. 29

The Library of Congress has announced a delay until Jan. 29 in reducing reading room hours on Tuesday and Friday evenings. A previous announcement, issued Dec. 3, gave notice that hours would be reduced nine hours per week beginning on Jan. 5.

The reading rooms affected are Main, Law Library, Newspaper and Current Periodicals, Business, Science, Microfilm and Local History and Genealogy.

As of Jan. 29, these seven reading rooms will close on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 5 p.m. rather than at 9:30 p.m. The hours of the Library's 15 other reading rooms will remain unchanged.

The delay of four weeks is designed to allow both staff and readers more time to adjust their schedules and make alternative arrangements.

These same seven reading rooms will be closed on Sundays during the summer, from Memorial Day through Labor Day.

"The Library of Congress is both the national library, serving scholars and the nation's other libraries, and an agency of the legislative branch," wrote Librarian of Congress James H. Billington in a letter published Jan. 6 by *The Washington Post*. "All too often its budget is casually included by the news media as part of 'the cost of Congress.'

"Seeking to reduce that cost," he continued, "Congress cut all of its agencies' budgets, except those of the Library and the Botanic Garden, by 6.5 percent this year. The Library received a 1.9 percent ($6.1 million) increase for fiscal 1993."

The reduction in hours resulted from a $12.5 million shortfall in the fiscal 1993 budget to pay for so-called mandatories: federal pay and cost-of-living increases to staff and price increases on goods and services. Just to keep up with these "mandatories," the Library needed a 6 percent annual budget increase.

Areas such as the Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room will be affected by Library cutbacks. *Photo by Reid Baker*

In an earlier letter to users of the reading rooms, Dr. Billington noted that "Tuesday and Friday evenings, on average, are the least busy." Surveys show that only 150 to 200 readers are in the seven reading rooms in the evenings.

During the summer, use of these rooms on Sundays is lower by one-third. In the 236-seat Main Reading Room, for example, an average of 72 people use the room on Sundays as opposed to an average of 108 on Sundays the rest of the year.

"As many of you may know," Dr. Billington said in his letter, "the Library faces increasing fiscal constraints along with major core demands that cannot be further deferred to ensure the security of our unique collections, preserve them for future generations, and reduce the backlog of unprocessed materials so that they can be made available to our users."

The Librarian told readers that austerity measures, including a limited hiring freeze begun last spring, were not enough to sustain all Library operations at current levels.

The Library's increased operating costs in the current fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, include outlays for improving collections security and for cataloging a backlog of unprocessed materials, as well as mandatory pay increases.

Dr. Billington said the Library was "exploring additional cost-saving measures" and invited written suggestions from Library users.

Exhibition hours in the Madison Building will remain the same. Madison Gallery, Madison Foyer and the Current Events Corridor exhibition areas are open to the public Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. All other exhibition areas are open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

In another cost-saving measure, the C Street door of the Madison Building closes to the public after 5 p.m. weekdays. After 5 p.m. the remaining officer on duty will admit only Library and congressional staff with identification and will conduct routine exit inspections as staff and the public leave the building up until 9:45 p.m.

Double the Pleasure

The opening of the Library exhibit "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture" on Jan. 8 also marked the reopening of the Great Hall, now restored to its former glory. During a news conference Jan. 6, the media had a chance to ask questions regarding the unprecedented Vatican loan of more than 200 items. During the exhibition's first weekend, more than 5,000 people came to view the rare items, most of which have never been seen by the public and are unlikely ever to leave the Vatican Library again.

While Dr. Billington addressed the reporters, also on hand to answer questions were (from left): Jill Brett, LC's public affairs officer; Declan Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian of Congress and project director for the exhibition; Father Leonard Boyle, prefect of the Vatican Library; and Anthony Grafton, chief curator. *A full report will appear in the Feb. 8 issue. Photo by Jim Higgins*

The Vatican On-Line:

Electronic Access Available for New Exhibition

When the Library of Congress's new exhibition, "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," opened to visitors on Jan. 8, patrons all over the world also gained the opportunity to "visit" much of this 200-item display through their personal computers.

Thanks to agreements between the Library of Congress and two major computer networks, America Online, and the international network, Internet, patrons are able to transfer files containing text and images of the exhibition to their computers for home viewing. Users are permitted to download (store) the transmitted information for personal and educational use, but may not sell or mass-produce it. Through these two services, an estimated 20 million people in 72 countries have direct access to sample documents and images from the exhibition.

The Vatican Library exhibition is the second in a series of pilot programs to provide patrons throughout the world with the opportunity to enjoy the Library's special exhibitions. The first, the Library's exhibition of documents from the Russian Archives, was offered to America Online and Internet users on June 15, 1992, and is still available on-line.

America Online is a leading independent provider of interactive services for personal computer users. It offers subscribers a variety of features, including electronic mail, interactive forums, software files, computing support, on-line classes, news, stock quotes and other information.

Internet is a nonprofit network of networks offering on-line mail, forum and document and data transfer services throughout the world.

For more information about America Online, contact: Kathy Ryan, America Online, 8619 Westwood Center Drive, Vienna, VA 22182. Telephone: (703) 883-1585.

Users of the Internet may access the files carrying the Vatican Library exhibition information by anonymous FTP from seq1.loc.gov (140.147.3.12) in the /pub/vatican.exhibit directory. To learn more about the Internet, contact any major university library or the many public and commercial on-line information companies that provide access.

Additional information related to the exhibition is also available on LC's Internet address via anonymous FTP at seq1.loc.gov. The files are in the /pub/Library.of.Congress directory and subdirectories.

Graduation Day:

Soros Fellows Conclude Their Stay at the Library

On Dec. 11 trainers, supervisors, mentors and LC managers bid farewell to the 1992 class of Library of Congress/Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows during a reception held in the West Dining Room of the Madison Building.

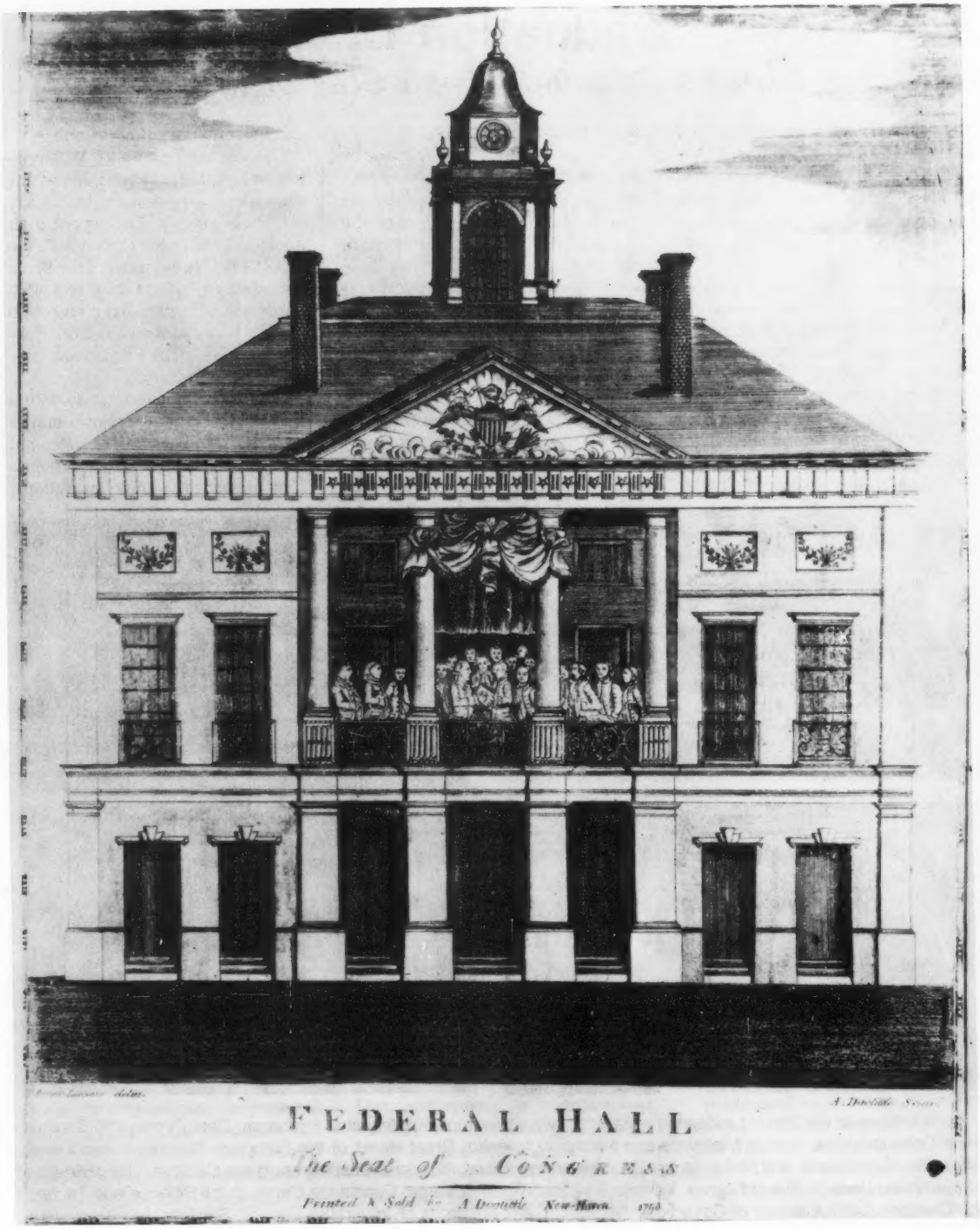
The Visiting Fellows—14 librarians and information specialists from 14 countries in Central and Eastern Europe—had completed a three-month intensive program at the Library consisting of one month of orientation and two months' training and work tailored to their professional needs. The reception was followed by a graduation ceremony in the Mary Pickford Theater.

Welcoming remarks were made by Vera DeBuchananne, the program's 1992 coordinator, followed by remarks from representatives of the 1992 class: Natalja Kutovenko, library director at the International Banking Institute in St. Petersburg; Bohdana Stoklasova, chief analyst at the National Library in Prague, Czechoslovakia; and Aleksandra Horvat, assistant professor of Information Science, Faculty of Philosophy, at the University of Zagreb, Croatia. The ceremony concluded with remarks by Daniel Mulhollan, acting Deputy Librarian, and the presentation of certificates.

The Visiting Fellows left Washington on Dec. 12 for Urbana, Ill., where they spent a week at the University of Illinois Library. They spent their final weekend in the United States in New York City as guests of the Soros Foundations, where they met with Soros officials, attended a reception in their honor at the New York Public Library, took in a Broadway play and toured the city.

They return home not only with a better understanding of how libraries in democratic societies operate, but also with ideas for professional cooperation among their home institutions.

Soros Fellows at the Dec. 11 reception were (clockwise from top left): Valentina Pashkova, Zlata Dimec, Ulle Soosalu, Maria Doombalakova, Hanna Misiewicz and Natalja Kutovenko; Grant Harris of the European Division, Mirela Djokic, Ana Maria Capalneanu and Valda Laucinya; Aleksandra Horvat, Bohdana Stoklasova, Maria Okalova, David Kraus of the European Division, David Cooper, Valdete Sala and Krisztina Varga; Constance Carter of the Science and Technology Division, Judith Cannan of Collections Services, Carol Redfearn of Integrated Support Services and Kutovenko


FEDERAL HALL
The Seat of the CONGRESS
Printed & Sold by A Doolittle New-Haven 1790

'I Do Solemnly Swear . . .':
LC Exhibition Chronicles an American Political Tradition

by Guy Lamolinara

"It is a scene unique in history . . . . Austere in the extreme."

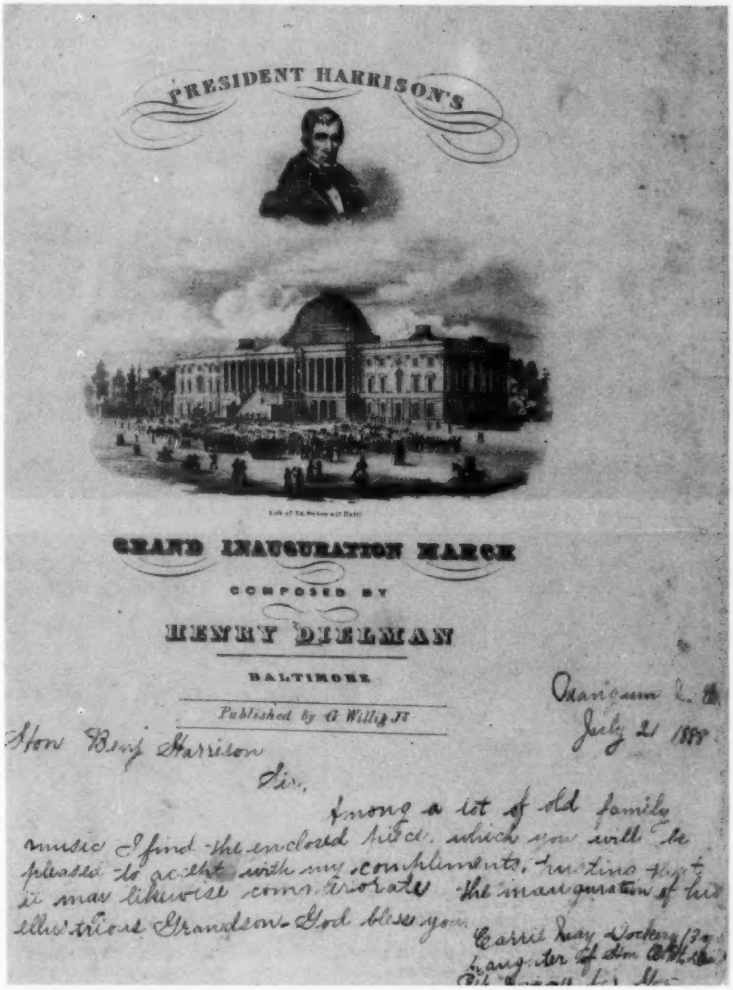
So said Andrew J. Cosentino of the presidential inauguration ceremony, held every fourth year. Dr. Cosentino of the Interpretive Programs Office is curator of "'I Do Solemnly Swear . . .': Presidential Inaugurations, 1789–1993," an exhibition of 75 items on view in the Library's Madison Building through Feb. 21.

Although most people do not associate "austere" with the hoopla that surrounds the ceremony, Dr. Cosentino points out that all that is required by the Constitution is a simple oath of 35 words.

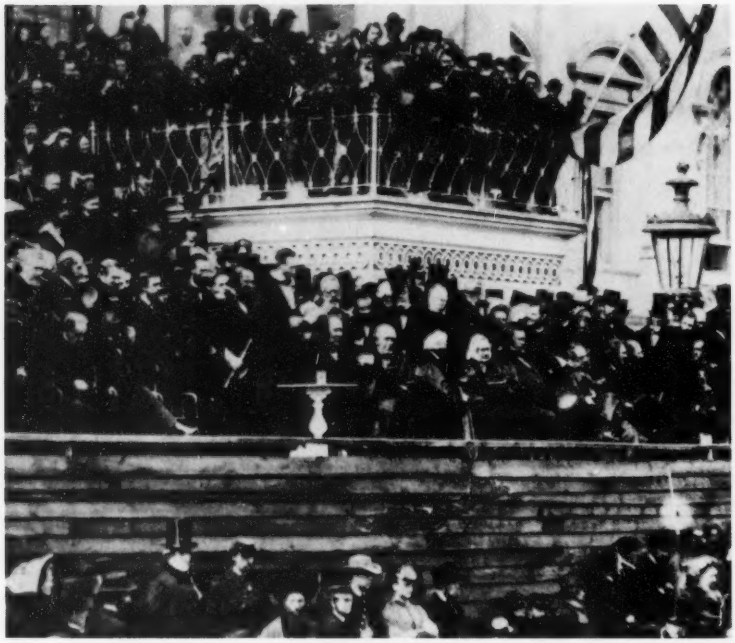
"The use of a Bible, the inaugural speech, the parades, balls, fireworks, galas and other festivities are all rooted in tradition—many established by Washington at his first inauguration," said Dr. Cosentino. "It is remarkable how little has changed in the way Inauguration Day is observed. Even the parade route from the Capitol, up Pennsylvania Avenue, to the White House is essentially the same as it's always been."

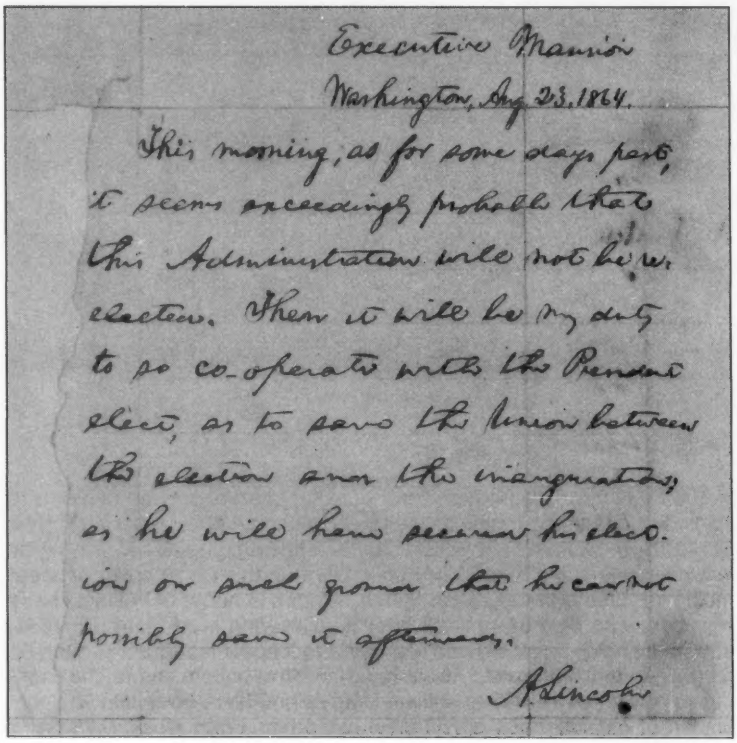
Some highlights of past inaugurations:

☐ **George Washington.** The first inauguration of the first president of the United States occurred April 30, 1789. At the time New York was the temporary capital and Washington traveled by carriage and, for ceremonial purposes, at times on horseback, from Mount Vernon. The inauguration was held over a month later than the prescribed date of March 4 because "it took until early April to achieve a congressional quorum and to officially count the votes of the Electoral College," said Dr.



The first time: This photomural (opposite) of an engraving depicts the April 30, 1789, inauguration of George Washington at Federal Hall in New York City, the nation's temporary capital. The original 1790 engraving by A. Doolittle is in the New York Public Library; (this page) cover of sheet music for "Grand Inauguration March," written in honor of William Henry Harrison, who died one month after his swearing in of March 4, 1841, after delivering, on a cold and wet day, the longest inaugural speech on record—over 8,000 words. As the handwriting at bottom shows, the sheet music was given in 1888 to William Henry's grandson Benjamin, in anticipation of his victorious presidential campaign. *From Music Division*





Executive Mansion
Washington, Aug. 23. 1864.

This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so co-operate with the President elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards.

A. Lincoln

Cosentino. Once Washington was told of his election, he "reluctantly left his beloved Mount Vernon" and took an overland route by carriage to New Jersey. From there he took a boat to New York, where he was sworn in at Federal Hall, overlooking Wall Street.

According to Dr. Cosentino, "Many precedents were set in this first inauguration: the swearing in took place outside; the oath was taken upon a Bible; Washington gave an address, the contents of which in many ways set the pattern for all subsequent addresses; and several festivities accompanied the inauguration, including fireworks, a parade and a ball, held about a week later." The exhibition features one of the 16 pages of Washington's first inaugural address, in his own hand, from LC's collections.

☐ **Thomas Jefferson.** The third president was the first to be inaugurated in the new capital city of Washington. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall administered the oath, as he would to Jefferson's four successors. Jefferson's election as a Democratic-Republican also marked the beginning of the two-party system. Former president and Federalist John Adams boycotted the ceremony.

The second inauguration of Lincoln (standing at podium), 1865; an attempt on his life during the ceremony was described in a letter by Commissioner of Buildings Benjamin B. French. *From Prints and Photographs Division;* this note, written Aug. 23, 1864, to Lincoln's Cabinet, dwells on the forthcoming election and the long hiatus between election and inauguration (March 4, in those days). Assuming that "this administration will not be reelected," Lincoln nonetheless planned to cooperate with the new president "to save the Union" during the hiatus, "as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards." *From Manuscript Division*

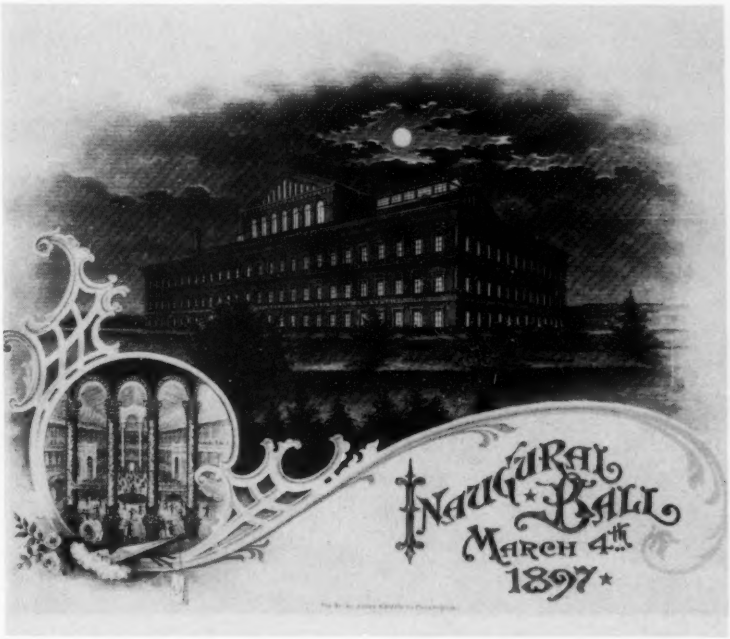
☐ **James Monroe.** The fifth president ushered in the "era of good feelings," a time when prosperity seemed assured and the nation dramatically increased in size with the filling in of the Louisiana Territory. Dr. Cosentino notes that Monroe was the first to take the oath and deliver his address outdoors—Washington had taken only the oath outdoors. But it was John Quincy Adams who, in 1825, was the first inaugurated on the East Portico of the Capitol—a tradition that lasted until 1981.

☐ **Andrew Jackson.** The seventh president's insistence on the preservation of the Union presages Lincoln's and is summarized in his first inaugural address (1829), page one of which is on display: "My countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States. . . . But of equal, and indeed, of incalculable, importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation."

☐ **William Henry Harrison.** The ninth president and the fifth from Virginia (the others: Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe) held many distinctions. He was the first president to study medicine, the first president-elect to arrive at the capital by train, the only president to have a grandson (Benjamin Harrison) elected president, and the first president to die in office and lie in state in the White House (he served one month—the shortest of all terms).

But "Tippecanoe's" most dubious distinction was that he gave the longest inaugural speech ever—over 8,000 words and taking almost two hours to deliver. Tradition holds that the speech would have been longer had not Daniel Webster edited it.

March 4, 1841, was a cold, wet day. Harrison refused to wear a coat or hat during the ceremonies and caught a cold, which later turned into pneumonia. He died exactly one month later.



The design of the cover of this 1897 inaugural ball booklet is similar to those used during the 19th and early 20th centuries, although, in its lavishness, it is typically late 19th century. *From Manuscript Division*

In another first for Harrison's inauguration, the "Grand Inauguration March" was written in his honor and played by the U.S. Marine Band. The band has performed during every inauguration since then.

☐ **James Buchanan.** The 15th president was the first bachelor to be elected and was sworn in March 4, 1857. His ceremonies were also the first to be photographed, as shown in the exhibition.

☐ **Abraham Lincoln.** Lincoln's second inauguration, in 1865, following his Emancipation Proclamation, was the first in which blacks participated: A battalion of black soldiers marched in the parade from the Capitol to the White House.

A photograph from the exhibition shows the 16th president's second inaugural ball, held March 6, 1865. He did not attend the first ball in 1861, "no doubt because the dark clouds of secession hung over his inauguration. He attended the second because the Civil War's outcome in favor of the Union seemed imminent," said Dr. Cosentino.

Lincoln's second address, delivered from the East Portico of the Capitol, "is probably the most famous of all inaugural addresses," said Dr. Cosentino. "The power of its sentiment is deepened even further when it is read as a counterpoint to the first inaugural address, perhaps as Lincoln meant it to be," he said.

On both occasions, Dr. Cosentino continued, "he cited the responsibilities of the opposing sections, North and South, as well as his own as chief magistrate." Lincoln also both times appealed to the basic humanity of the nation's citizenry, hoping that "the mystic chords of memory" would "swell the chorus of the Union" and lead to that transcendent moment

President and Mrs. Taft, March 4, 1909, ride from the Capitol to the White House after the inaugural ceremonies, the first time a first lady had made such a trip; the Mountain Battery in Taft's inaugural parade marches up Pennsylvania Avenue; this was one of the stormiest Inauguration Days on record. ***From Prints and Photographs Division***

when all could say, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

In addition to a photocopy of the original speech, which is in the Manuscript Division, the exhibition includes the Bible used in Lincoln's first inauguration, in 1861. In a handwritten note in the back of the Bible, which is in the custody of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the Supreme Court, said that Chief Justice Roger B. Taney used the Bible in administering the oath.

Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865. Two other attempts on his life were made at inauguration time. One was in February 1861, when he was traveling from Baltimore to Washington; the plan was uncovered and thwarted by the president's security personnel. The second was March 4, 1865, and was described by Benjamin B. French, commissioner of public buildings, in a letter, seen in the exhibition.

French describes a man jumping from the crowd "as the [inaugural] procession was passing through the Rotunda toward the Eastern portico. . . . [We] stopped him. He said he had a [word missing] right there, & looked very fierce & angry. . . . [Later] . . . a gentleman told [us] . . . that Booth was in the crowd . . . and broke into the line & . . . brought me a photograph of Booth and I recognized it at once. . . . My theory is that he meant to rush behind the President and assassinate him, & in the confusion escape into the crowd again. . . . All this is mere surmise, but the man was in *earnest*, & had some *errand*."

☐ **Rutherford B. Hayes.** Because March 4 fell on a Sunday (for the third time) and because of the turmoil surrounding his election, the 19th president was sworn in during a "secret" ceremony in the White House on March 3, 1877. He took the oath again, publicly, on March 5. "With the election of Hayes, the difficult era of Radical Reconstruction came to an

end," said Dr. Cosentino. There was no parade or ball.

☐ **James A. Garfield.** The 20th commander in chief was the second president to be assassinated. He was shot at the B&O railroad station in Washington by Charles Guiteau, on July 2, 1881, and died Sept. 19 that same year.

"Practically all presidential activity ceased during the 80 days in which Garfield's life hung in the balance, creating the first crisis regarding presidential disability," Dr. Cosentino said. His diary, on view, shows him complaining "about the perilous patronage demands of the period." Garfield once said, "My God! What is there in this place [the presidency] that a man should ever want to get into it?"

☐ **Grover Cleveland.** Cleveland was the only president to hold nonconsecutive terms (22nd and 24th president). He was the first Democratic president since Buchanan, and like Buchanan, was the only other bachelor elected. But unlike his unmarried predecessor, while in office Cleveland married his ward, Frances Folsom, who was barely 22 years old. It was the Clevelands' daughter Ruth for whom the candy bar Baby Ruth was named (not for Babe Ruth as is commonly believed). Their daughter Esther was the first child of the first family born in the White House.

☐ **Benjamin Harrison.** The 23rd president is the only one whose grandfather (William Henry Harrison) was president and the only one to have been preceded and succeeded by the same man (Grover Cleveland).

☐ **William McKinley.** McKinley was the third president who was assassinated. Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, shot the 25th president on Sept. 6, 1901; he died Sept. 14. Theodore Roosevelt, at 42, the youngest ever to hold the office, became the 26th president.

☐ **William Howard Taft.** March 4, 1909, was one of the stormiest Inauguration Days on record. A blizzard forced the ceremonies inside the Senate chamber of the Capitol. Many people remember that it was during Taft's administration that one of the most dreaded of all federal powers became law with ratification of the 16th Amendment in 1913. The amendment gives the federal government the power to tax incomes.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson (left) and President William Howard Taft, March 4, 1913, on their way from the White House to the Capitol for the inauguration; Wilson was the last president to make the trip in a carriage. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

☐ **Woodrow Wilson.** President-elect Wilson called on President Taft (as shown in a photo in the exhibition) on March 4, 1913, prior to going to the Capitol for the inaugural ceremony. Martin Van Buren had initiated the practice of the president and president-elect riding to and from the Capitol when he called upon outgoing President Andrew Jackson in 1837. Wilson was the last president to make the trip in a carriage. His successor, Warren G. Harding, was the first to use a car.

Wilson's notations for his address, on display, reveal his intellectual side. He was the only president to have earned a Ph.D. Women were guaranteed the right to vote, and Prohibition was enacted during his second term.

☐ **Franklin Delano Roosevelt.** The only man to be elected to four terms, the 32nd president "broke the almost sacrosanct tradition established by George Washington of limiting himself to two terms," as a result of, among other causes, the Great Depression and World War II, according to Dr. Cosentino.

Among the programs FDR pushed through Congress were the Works Progress Administration and the Social Security system. The inaugural programs on display show that it was for Roosevelt's second inauguration in 1937 that the date was changed from March 4 to Jan. 20 to shorten the "lame duck" period of the transition from one administration to another.

Many entertainers participated in the Jan. 20, 1961, inauguration of John F. Kennedy, including singer Mahalia Jackson, with Luci (left) and Lynda Johnson; aboard Air Force One, Lyndon Johnson takes the oath, Nov. 22, 1963, as given by Judge Sarah Hughes; he is flanked by his wife, Lady Bird, and Kennedy's widow, Jacqueline. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

☐ **John Fitzgerald Kennedy.** The 35th president had a novel idea for his inauguration, said Dr. Cosentino. He asked Robert Frost to read his poem "The Gift Outright" during the Jan. 20, 1961, ceremony. Frost prepared a surprise dedicatory preface to the poem, as shown in the exhibition, but could not read it in the blustery wind and snow-bright daylight, even though Vice President Johnson shielded the manuscript with his hat. "Frost abandoned the attempt and recited his poem from memory, in what was one of the most memorable of recent inaugural happenings," Dr. Cosentino said.

Kennedy was the first Roman Catholic president and the youngest ever elected to office. He was also the fourth president to be assassinated, in 1963.

☐ **Lyndon Baines Johnson.** The 36th president was the only one ever to be sworn in aboard Air Force One, after Kennedy's assassination. Judge Sarah T. Hughes of the Northern District of Texas was the only woman ever to administer the oath. When Johnson ran for the presidency in 1964, he received the largest percentage of the popular vote ever—61 percent.

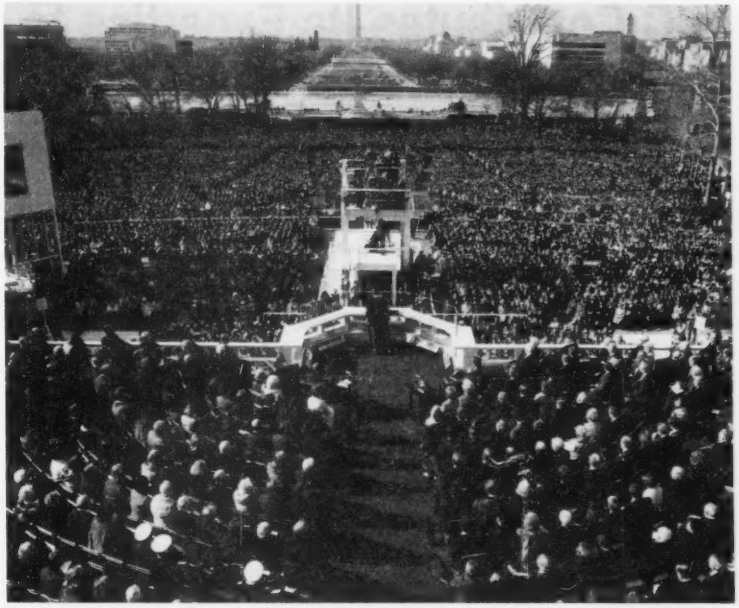
☐ **Ronald Reagan,** The 40th president was the first man inaugurated on the West Portico of the Capitol, in deference to his Western origins and also, according to Dr. Cosentino, at the urging of his chief of staff Michael Deaver, "who believed that the expansive vistas of the Washington Mall were more dramatic" than the views from the East Portico—an opinion with which Dr. Cosentino disagrees.

The 52 U.S. hostages in Iran were released on Inauguration Day. Within less than a month of Reagan's arrival at the White House, John Hinckley Jr. made an attempt on his life. His quick, cheerful recovery helped him gain support in the Democratic-controlled Congress, said Dr. Cosentino.

Reagan's second inaugural, again scheduled for the West Portico, was held indoors because of extreme cold—several degrees below zero.

☐ **George Bush.** Were the map of Bush's inaugural parade, as seen in the exhibition, compared to the one for the first official inaugural parade (for Madison's first term in 1809), little difference would be noted, "except in the truncation of the route as a result of moving to the west side of the Capitol, and the size and sumptuousness of the parade," Dr. Cosentino said.

☐ **Bill Clinton.** The 42nd president continued established tradition and revived the gestures of some predecessors: Jefferson's trip from Monticello to Washington; Jackson's White House reception; Kennedy's inclusion of a poet in the inaugural ceremony, and taking the oath on the west side of the Capitol.



Jan. 20, 1981: Ronald Reagan, the first actor to become president, recognized the importance of a good view; he was the first to be inaugurated on the western side of the Capitol, affording this expansive panorama of the Mall, taken as he delivered his address. *Photo courtesy Architect of the Capitol;* curator Andrew Cosentino gives a reporter an overview of the exhibition, which has garnered much notice from the press. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

LC Contributes Its Expertise to the Inauguration

The following was prepared prior to the inaugural ceremony. As of press time, Library staff had undertaken several tasks related to the inauguration.

Employees in LC's Special Events Office, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Office of Interpretive Programs, the Manuscript Division and the Prints and Photographs Division as well as the Congressional Services Team are making major contributions to the nation's 1993 inaugural celebration.

Drawing on the Library's vast resources and their own expertise, staffers are helping the 103rd Congress and the Inaugural Committee prepare for and commemorate the swearing-in of the 42nd president.

In response to a request from the committee, James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, drafted a paper discussing Thomas Jefferson's thoughts on citizenship. Mr. Clinton will use this information as background material for his inauguration speech and may incorporate parts of the draft in his remarks on Jan. 20.

"The paper describes Jefferson's assertion that each generation fashions its own shape of government, for its own conditions," Mr. Gilreath explained. "In it I also explain his belief that citizens should play an active role in government, not a passive one. Jefferson urged people to participate rather than merely remain content to receive government protection and services."

Mr. Gilreath also suggested two routes the Clinton motorcade could take from the pre-inaugural ceremonies at Monticello, Jefferson's home in Charlottesville, Va., to Washington for the swearing-in. One of the two would take the motorcade through various towns and scenic backroads in Virginia. The other route, which the committee ultimately selected, leads the travelers along Route 29 north from Charlottesville to Gainesville, where they will pick up Interstate 66 to Washington. Mr. Gilreath, a self-described "friend of Monticello," will attend the ceremonies there.

Thanks to research completed by Andrew J. Cosentino, curator of the Library's current inauguration exhibition, " 'I Do Solemnly Swear. . . ,' " copies of many of LC's valuable documents and photographs on display will be featured in a commemorative book on presidential inaugurations, commissioned by Bill and Hillary Clinton. Intended for distribution to the first family and their friends, a limited number of copies will be sent to the Library and other selected repositories.

"I'm indebted to staffers from the Manuscript, Rare Book and Prints and Photographs divisions for granting me free access to these collections," Dr. Cosentino remarked. "Their assistance in locating much of the material, especially many little-known items, such as the Benjamin B. French letter which discusses an apparent attempt to assassinate President Lincoln at his second inaugural, helped me to find items I might otherwise have missed."

Stephen Washington, a volunteer staffer in the Office of the First Family, which is part of the Inaugural Committee, spent hours with Dr. Cosentino, viewing and selecting documents and photographs for the Clintons' book. Many of these items, such as several inaugural speeches in the presidents' own handwriting, can be found only at LC. Mr. Washington has scoured other research centers in the area such as the National Archives and the National Museum of American History in search of historical memorabilia. Mr. Washington is a direct descendant of George Washington's younger brother, Samuel. Thus, his search back in time for material that commemorated the day his distinguished ancestor took the oath of office in 1789 added to his interest in the subject.

"Dr. Cosentino's exhibition is the most comprehensive one I've seen on this subject," Mr. Washington commented. "It contains a good combination of manuscripts and illustrations. Most of the other collections I've seen emphasize one over the other. I'm also impressed with how easy it was to search through the items; this is one of the best organized collections of inaugural material I've found."

Stephen Washington (left) gets a tour of LC's inauguration exhibit from curator Andrew Cosentino. *Photo by Gail Fineberg*

The items selected for the book will be reviewed by other staffers and ultimately by the Clintons themselves. They include many selections from the exhibition and several that are not on display. Although most of those on view belong to the Library, a few are on loan from museums and individual or private presidential library collections.

On the morning of Jan. 20, prior to the inauguration ceremony, LC's Congressional Services Team will sponsor the Library's second inaugural buffet breakfast for members of Congress and their families in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. The guests will be invited to tour the Main Reading Room and a major exhibition, "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture." A selected number of items from the inauguration exhibition will also be on display. Members of the Congressional Services Team will provide members with information about the Library. (The Congressional Services Team is a group of nine staffers dedicated to enhancing the Library's services to Congress.)

On Tuesday, Jan. 19, the Librarian of Congress will host the Governors' Luncheon in the newly renovated Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. Invitees include: President-elect Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore, the governors of the 50 states and their guests and former governors who were in office while Bill Clinton was governor of Arkansas. The program for the luncheon will include a musical tribute by actress and singer Dixie Carter and remarks by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore.

The Library's Special Events Office, the Public Affairs Office, the Protective Services Office, the Public Facilities Office and the Office of Integrated Support Services are working together to coordinate the event for the Inaugural Committee. Eight to 10 other congressionally sponsored inaugural events will also be held in the Library. These have been scheduled through the Special Events Office and the Office of the Legislative Liaison.

–Barbara Bryant

Library Representatives from Ireland, New Zealand Visit National Library Service

Among recent foreign visitors to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) were two groups from English-speaking countries on opposite sides of the world.

Joan and Jim Murphy from the Cork branch of the National Council of the Blind of Ireland, and Mary Schnackenberg and Clive Lansink of the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, came to become more familiar with NLS materials and machines and to discuss international

Frank Kurt Cylke (top, center), NLS director, shows Joan and Jim Murphy from the Cork branch of the National Council of the Blind of Ireland the *Book of Life* created in bronze for NLS from an original by the blind German sculptor Dario Malkowski; Mary Schnackenberg, library director at the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, tries out the CD-ROM version of the NLS union catalog, aided by colleague Clive Lansink, as Frank Kurt Cylke and Judy Dixon, NLS consumer relations officer, observe.

National Serials Data Program Celebrates 20th Anniversary

The National Serials Data Program, the U.S. ISSN center, celebrated its 20th anniversary with a reception and an exhibit at the Library Nov. 5.

NSDP is the U.S. center for the International Serials Data System (ISDS), the international network of ISSN assignment centers that consists of more than 50 national centers worldwide and an international center in Paris. NSDP is responsible for the assignment of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) for all U.S. serial imprints. In its 20 years, NSDP has assigned and reported more than 120,000 ISSNs to the ISDS data base, and either created or authenticated corresponding bibliographic records in the CONSER data base via OCLC.

Administratively, NSDP is part of LC's Serial Record Division.

About 75 people attended the reception, including all five former directors of the program: Paul Vassallo, 1972-1974; Mary Sauer Price, 1975; Linda Bartley, 1976-1982; Wendy Riedel, 1982-1986; and Julia Blixrud, 1986-1991. Also present were current and former NSDP staff, other Library of Congress staff and librarians from institutions throughout the country who were in Washington for the joint Cooperative Online Serials Program (CONSER) and National Cooperative Cataloging Program (NCCP) meetings held at the Library Nov. 4-6. Other guests included representatives from various organizations from the publishing and information communities who rely on and support the work of NSDP.

Past and present directors of the National Serials Data Program attended the Nov. 5 reception (from left): Julia Blixrud, Wendy Riedel, Mary Price, Paul Vassallo, Linda Bartley and Regina Reynolds. *Photo by Craig Hobson*

An exhibit was mounted for the event, featuring such milestones in NSDP's history as the beginnings of its continuing relationship with publishers, its cooperation with the U.S. Postal Service and its participation in the CONSER Abstracting and Indexing Project. Also on display were examples of serials in a wide range of formats that have been assigned ISSNs, from traditional print journals and newspapers to audio and video cassettes, CD-ROMs and electronic journals.

Kimberly Dobbs, chief of the Serial Record Division, welcomed guests and introduced speakers Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Collections Services; Suzanne Santiago, director of ISDS; Mary Price, director for Acquisitions; and Regina Reynolds, head of NSDP.

Ms. Reynolds mentioned AmIS (American ISSN Friends), a group recently formed to supplement the amount that the Library of Congress is able to pay toward the U.S. contribution to the ISDS network. Ms. Reynolds invited publishers, abstracting and indexing services, subscription agents and other members of the information community who use and benefit from the ISSN to add their financial support to their longstanding good will and support. For information on joining AmIS or to obtain photos of this event, call (202) 707-ISSN or write to NSDP, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4160.

NLS *(Cont. from p. 39)*

interlibrary loan and copyright issues. NLS's network of cooperating libraries circulates more books and magazines in special formats than any other agency in the world serving blind and physically handicapped readers. NLS receives many foreign visitors each year on similar missions.

New Zealand uses the same 4-track recorded format as NLS and purchases its playback machines from Telex Corp., which also produces NLS machines under contract.

Ireland operates a sophisticated library system using a 2-track recorded format and in the past three years has received through the Library of Congress exchange and gift program 954 commercially recorded 2-track books obtained through copyright deposit.

Both countries recently provided recorded books for an NLS-sponsored Worldwide Book Club for NLS readers interested in hearing material from other English-speaking countries read in the native accents and cadences.

News from the Center for the Book:
LC Publishes Study of 'Four American Books' Campaign

American Culture and the Marketplace: R.R. Donnelley's Four American Books Campaign, 1926–1930, by Claire Badaracco, has been published by the Library under the sponsorship of the Center for the Book.

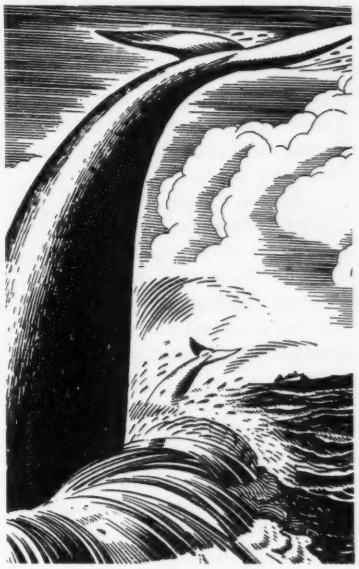
"This is book history with a business focus," said John Y. Cole, the center's director. "Dr. Badaracco uses a broad cultural and economic approach in examining the significance of a most interesting episode in the history of the R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co., one of America's leading printing firms."

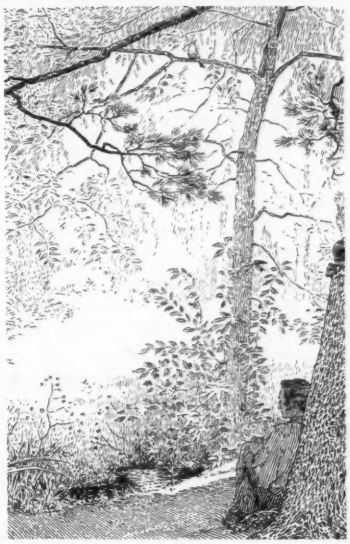
Drawing largely on the Donnelley corporate archives in the Newberry Library, *American Culture and the Marketplace* focuses on the company's publication, from 1926 to 1930, of illustrated editions of four American classics: Herman Melville's *Moby Dick,* illustrated by Rockwell Kent; the *Tales* of Edgar Allan Poe, illustrated by W.A. Dwiggins; *Walden,* by Henry David Thoreau, with illustrations by Rudolph Ruzicka; and Richard Henry Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast,* illustrated by Edward A. Wilson.

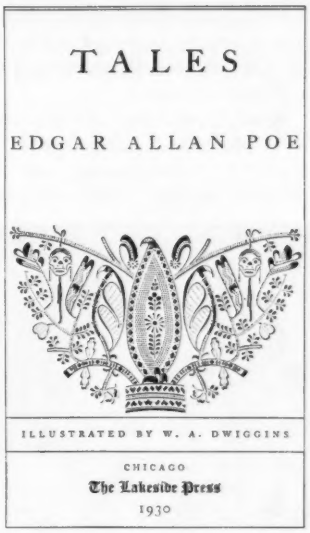
Claire Badaracco is assistant professor of journalism at Marquette University. She is the author of the forthcoming book *Commercial Modernism and the Modern Reader,* which will be published by Johns Hopkins University Press.

American Culture and the Marketplace contains 31 illustrations, including 12 from Rockwell Kent's *Moby Dick.* It is available from the Library of Congress Sales Shop and by mail from the Library of Congress, Box J, Washington, DC 20540-8620. The price is $15. Please add $5 for shipping and handling ($6.50 for multiple copies) if ordering by mail. Credit card orders may be placed by phone. Call (202) 707-6095.

(More news on p. 42)







Illustrations from the Campaign (clockwise from top left): "Moby Dick, or the Whale," by Rockwell Kent; "Captain Ahab," from *Moby Dick,* also by Kent; title page by W. A. Dwiggins; "Drawing of Thoreau, a Solitary Man in Nature," by Rudolph Ruzicka for *Walden.* All illustrations copyright 1930 by R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co; used by permission.

Other News from the Center:

☐ **National Book Awards.** Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams represented the Center for the Book in New York City on Nov. 17 at the 1992 National Book Awards ceremony. Nonfiction winner Paul Monette will present a public lecture at the Library on Jan. 28 under the auspices of the center and the National Book Foundation (see LC *Information Bulletin,* Jan. 11).

☐ **The Future of Books and Reading.** On Nov. 17, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole presented a talk on the future of books and reading in Asheville, N.C., at a meeting of the Western North Carolina Library Association. Dr. Cole spoke on the same subject on Nov. 23 in Oxford, Miss., at the annual meeting of the Friends of the University of Mississippi Library.

☐ **"The Nation's Reading Rooms."** John Cole is the author of an essay about the Library of Congress and the National Archives in *Washington D.C.: A Smithsonian Book of the Nation's Capital,* recently published by Smithsonian Books.

☐ **"Read More About It" Message About Malcolm X.** The Center for the Book's reading message on CBS Television on Dec. 3, following the documentary "Malcolm X: The Real Story," was seen by approximately 10 million viewers. Moderator Mike Wallace mentioned two books, *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* and *Malcolm X: In Our Own Image* and suggested that viewers visit their local libraries and bookstores for other informative books.

Mike Wallace

☐ **Literacy Policy Forum.** At the Library of Congress on Dec. 18, the Center for the Book, in cooperation with the National Center on Adult Literacy, cosponsored a forum on "Professionalism in Adult Literacy: Issues in Volunteerism and Staff Development." For further information, write the National Center on Adult Literacy, University of Pennsylvania, 3910 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104-3111.

☐ **Book Discussion Groups in Nebraska.** The Nebraska Center for the Book's *NCB Quarterly* for fall 1992 features a directory that describes the activities of 43 book discussion groups throughout the state. Appendices include "tips for forming and sustaining book discussion groups" and a list of the books that Nebraska book discussion groups are reading. The 34-page issue also contains articles about the second Nebraska Literature Festival, another Nebraska Center for the Book project. For information, write the Nebraska Center for the Book, Lincoln City Libraries, 136 S. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68508.

☐ **1992 Colorado Book Awards.** The five winners of the 1992 Colorado Book Awards, sponsored by the Colorado Center for the Book, were announced on Nov. 12 at a reception at the Jazz Works in Denver. The competition was open to any Colorado author, editor or translator of a book published in 1992. The winners were: Fiction, John Dunning, *Booked to Die;* Nonfiction, Jim Carrier, *West of the Divide: Voices from a Ranch and a Reservation;* Poetry, Nicholas Samara, *Hands of the Saddlemaker;* Special Translation Award, Mary Crow, editor and translator, *Vertical Poetry: Recent Poems,* by Roberto Juarroz; and Children/Young Adult, Ann C. Cooper, *Eagles: Hunters of the Sky.* More than 60 books were entered in the competition. For information, write the Colorado Center for the Book, 201 E. Colfax, Suite 309, Denver, CO 80203.

☐ **"Connecticut Voices."** Since Nov. 14, the Connecticut Center for the Book has been producing and sponsoring a weekly half-hour program on Connecticut Public Radio that features the work of Connecticut writers. "Connecticut Voices," a 13-week pilot series, samples the work of writers throughout the state.

Northeast Magazine publishes a full-page story each Sunday featuring the author whose work will be read the following Saturday. Connecticut Public Radio is contributing the production and air time and *The Hartford Courant* also provides support. For information, write the Connecticut Center for the Book, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford, CT 06106.

☐ **Virginia Reprints Its 1930s WPA Guide.** The Virginia Center for the Book and the Virginia State Library and Archives have reprinted *Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion,*

which was compiled by the staff of the Virginia WPA Writers' Project and published by Oxford University Press. Garrett Epps has written a new foreword to the 710-page volume, which costs $35. The book may be ordered from the Virginia State Library and Archives, 11th at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219. The ISBN number is 0-88490-173-4.

LC Publishes Tanselle Lecture

"If we are interested in the human past, and the role it plays in the present, descriptive bibliography tells a story that we have to understand," concludes G. Thomas Tanselle in a pamphlet recently published by the Library under the sponsorship of the Center for the Book.

"A Description of Descriptive Bibliography," a lecture presented by Dr. Tanselle at the Library of Congress on Sept. 13, 1991, is a clear and insightful exploration of the value of descriptive bibliography to scholarship. The occasion of this address was the reopening of the newly renovated Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building and the opening of the Rosenwald Room, named after Lessing J. Rosenwald, one of the Library's most generous donors.

G. Thomas Tanselle, vice president of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and adjunct professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University, is one of America's leading textual scholars and bibliographers. His two-volume *Guide to the Study of United States Imprints* (1971) has become a classic. Since then, three volumes of his collected essays have been published, *Selected Studies in Bibliography* (1979), *Textual Studies Since Greg* (1987) and *Textual Criticism and Scholarly Editing* (1990).

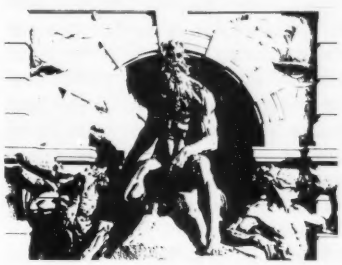
Dr. Tanselle was a member of the Center for the Book's first National Advisory Board.

Copies of "A Description of Descriptive Bibliography," a 37-page booklet, are available for $3.95 in person from the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Copies also are available by mail from the Publishing Office, Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Please add $2 per order for shipping and handling. Mail orders must be prepaid. Credit card orders may be placed by phone at (202) 707-6095.

PUBLICATIONS

'Hidden' German Resources

The German collections in the Library of Congress are the largest outside the German-speaking countries of Europe.



However, among these collections are more than 27,000 titles in German that have been accorded minimal-level cataloging; i.e., providing only title and author entries. As a result, these materials are not readily accessible to those who may wish to use them.

A new bibliography by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division, can help researchers navigate these collections. The entries in *Hidden Research Resources in the German Collections of the Library of Congress: A Selective Bibliography* are arranged in 11 subject areas, from "Bibliography and Reference Works" and "Art and Architecture" to "Literature" and "Politics and Government."

The items in the publication cover roughly seven decades and were chosen for their uniqueness. Fully one-third of the entries can be found only among the collections of the Library of Congress.

Hidden Research Resources in the German Collections of the Library of Congress: A Selective Bibliography is available free, on request, by writing to Library of Congress, European Division, Washington, DC 20540-5530.

Eighth Annual 'Books for Children'

Searching through the more than 5,000 children's books published in 1991 for that special book calls for the aid of an expert.

The Children's Literature Center of the Library of Congress's recent publication of a 24-page brochure, "Books for Children No. 8," listing more than 100 books published in 1991 can rush to the rescue.

Compiled and selected by Margaret N. Coughlan with the assistance of a committee of children's book specialists from school and public libraries, the books are considered among the best of their kind.

The titles in "Books for Children" are first arranged by age group and then alphabetically by title. All entries include a brief annotation or description, full bibliographic information, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and price.

The wide variety of books includes: picture books and easy readers, folk tales and fantasy, history and adventure, biography, poetry and bilingual books, nature and the arts.

Especially noteworthy is the increase in multicultural titles and history books, in response to the nation's celebration of Christopher Columbus and 500 years of American history.

"Books for Children No. 8" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Dept. 39-LC, Washington, DC 20402 for $1, payable by check or money order. Please cite stock number 030-001-00138-5 when ordering.

New from National Library Service For Blind and Physically Handicapped

The following publications are available free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542.

Talking Book Topics (ISSN 0039-9183), November-December 1991 (Vol. 57, No. 6); January-February 1992, March-April 1992, May-June 1992, July-August 1992, and September-October 1992 (Vol. 58, Nos. 1-5). Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national talking-book collection. Includes news about free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers and lists magazines recorded on disc. In large print and on cassette and disc.

Braille Book Review (ISSN 006-873X), November-December 1991 (Vol. 60, No. 6); January-February 1992, March-April 1992, May-June 1992, July-August 1992, September-October 1992 (Vol. 61, Nos. 1-5). Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national braille collection. Also reports on free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers, announces books available from independent agencies and lists magazines produced in braille. In large print and braille.

News (ISSN 1046-1663), October-December 1991 (Vol. 22, No. 4); January-March 1992, April-June 1992, July-September 1992, October-December 1992 (Vol. 23, Nos. 1-4). Quarterly report on national and international activities in library services for blind and physically handicapped individuals, distributed to the national network of cooperating libraries and agencies. In regular print and braille.

Update (ISSN 0160-9203), October-December 1991 (Vol. 14, No. 4); January-March 1992, April-June 1992, July-September 1992, October-December 1992 (Vol. 15, Nos. 1-4). Quarterly newsletter with information for and about volunteers in the NLS network. In regular print and braille.

Cassette Books 1991 (ISSN 0363-9029). Annotated catalog of adult and young adult books recorded on cassette for blind and physically handicapped readers during 1991. Titles, which have previously been announced in *Talking Book Topics*, are arranged by subject category under nonfiction and fiction headings. In large print and on flexible disc.

For Younger Readers 1990-1991 (ISSN 0093-2825). Annotated catalog of books recorded on cassette and produced in braille for younger readers during 1990 and 1991. Titles, which have previously been announced in *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review*, are arranged by subject category under nonfiction and fiction headings. In large print, on flexible disc and in braille.

Skiing (ISBN 0-8444-0663-5). An introduction to the thrills of cross-country and downhill skiing for blind and physically handicapped individuals. Includes short articles, annotated bibliography and a list of organizations. In large print and braille. *Skiing* is also available on flexible disc with *Horses*, another volume in the leisure-pursuit series.

More Mysteries (ISBN 0-8444-0763-1). A guide to approximately 700 selected detective and mystery stories produced on cassette or in braille since the publication of the 1982 bibliography *Mysteries*. In large print, in braille and on flexible disc.

Library Resources for the Blind and Physically Handicapped 1992 (ISSN 0364-1236). A directory of the national library service providing recorded and braille materials to blind and physically handicapped persons. Includes information on NLS network libraries and machine-lending agencies and on other national library resources; and statistics on readership, circulation, and budget. In regular print.

Volunteers Who Produce Books 1991 (ISSN 0193-113). A directory of volunteer groups and individuals who transcribe and record books and other reading materials for blind and physically handicapped people, listed alphabetically by state. Includes information on such services as braille transcription, computer-assisted transcription, large-print typing, tape recording, duplication and binding. In large print and braille.

What's New? 1992. Yearly publication describing the most recent enhancements of the NLS program. Includes information on catalogs, bibliographies, newsletters and other publications. In large print and braille.

Reflections of a Lifetime Reader. An address delivered in May 1992 to the Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals by Carl Augusto, executive director of the American Foundation for the Blind. Second in a series. In large print.

Several new fact sheets are now available: *Facts: Books for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals* (January 1992), in regular print and braille; and *Facts: Music for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals* (January 1992), in regular print and braille. A new fact sheet in Spanish is also available:

Facts: Libros Para Ciegos y Físicamente Impedidos (January 1992), in regular print.

Assistive Technology: A Selective Bibliography (Reference bibliography 92-1, March 1992) cites books, articles and pamphlets published since

1985 that present the advantages and limitations of adapting technology for use by individuals who have visual or physical disabilities. Also includes resources to help locate funding for the purchase of assistive technology. In regular print.

New from Federal Research Division

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest three volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *Uruguay: A Country Study,* edited by Rex A. Hudson and Sandra W. Meditz; *Uganda: A Country Study,* edited by Rita M. Byrnes; and *Sudan: A Country Study,* edited by Helen Chapin Metz.

The series consists of more than 100 titles covering 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Uruguay–$18, 008-020-01283-1; Uganda–$17. 008-020-01285-8; Sudan–$19, 008-020-01284-0). Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

FRD Has a New 'Best-Seller': *Book on Somalia Aids U.S. Troops*

With the implementation of the military's "Operation Restore Hope," the Federal Research Division found itself with a "best-seller."

The division was in the process of updating the area handbook on Somalia for the Department of the Army. The book, *Somalia: A Country Study,* was in the editing stage when the president decided to send American troops to Somalia Dec. 9 to help with relief efforts.

Almost immediately, the area handbook was in high demand. In the normal course of events the book was to be delivered to the printer in late March of this year. To speed up the process, the division reproduced, bound and distributed some 40 copies of the draft version to various military and international agencies. On Dec. 8, the Defense Intelligence Agency, working from a draft copy, printed and distributed 500 copies of the book to operational military units.

The Federal Research Division, authorized under the 1932 Economy Act, provides fee-based research for executive and judicial branch agencies. Since the late 1980s a staff of about 50 persons, specialists in area studies and foreign languages, have produced some 50 handbooks on 115 countries. Every four to five years these handbooks are evaluated by the Department of the Army to determine which ones should be updated.

This was not the first time that the division was in the process of printing an updated handbook for an area that became a hot spot. The handbook on Iraq had been completed just 60 days before the August 1990 invasion of Kuwait, sending the publication into instant reprint.

"The Federal Research Division is not limited to preparing foreign area studies," said Louis R. Mortimer, chief of the division. "We have produced items from bibliographies to statistical tables and maps to cataloging records to future studies to books on both foreign and domestic topics."

The Interpretive Programs Office has also mounted a small exhibition in the Current Events Gallery in the Madison Building of detailed maps related to the Somali crisis.

–Lucy D. Suddreth

LC News Service Available On-Line

As previously reported in the Oct. 5 issue, on an experimental basis, the Library of Congress is now making available an on-line news service. The Library of Congress News Service is a new source for information about the Library–its programs, exhibits, activities, hours of operation and job openings.

The News Service will also enable users to get edited versions of stories and announcements from the LC *Information Bulletin* approximately two weeks before they appear in print.

The News Service will **not,** however, provide access to the Library's bibliographic data bases, nor will other Library services be available through the News Service.

The service is available free of charge to anyone having a personal computer and modem. The telephone number for accessing the service 24 hours a day is (202) 707-3854.

The News Service will offer several menus, including:

- ☐ PRES–Items of interest to the media.
- ☐ LIBR–Information of particular interest to librarians.
- ☐ PUBL–News for the public.
- ☐ CALD–A calendar of events.
- ☐ ACES–Access to the Library.
- ☐ JOBS–Current openings at the Library of Congress.

For more information or a brochure on the service, call Guy Lamolinara, Editor, LC News Service, at (202) 707-9217 or write Library of Congress Public Affairs Office, Washington, DC 20540-8610.

Library Hosts Korea Conference

On Oct. 8-10, the Library of Congress hosted a major and innovative international meeting on Korean studies.

Attended by some 100 scholars and librarians from the United States and Korea, the conference, "Enhancing Korean Studies: Scholarship and Libraries," was supported by grants from the Korea Foundation.

The purpose of this event was to define urgent and basic priority requirements in Korean studies, including those in the field of libraries. The conference was predicated on the fact that there was a crisis in the funding of Korean studies in the United States, including both acquisition and cataloging of Korean materials. In spite of an increased interest in and need for knowledge about Korea in the context of U.S.-Korean relations, this need was not being met because of the financial problems connected with higher education and its support in the United States.

Of special concern was the increase in Korean-Americans, who now number about 1 million.

The meeting was unique in several respects: This was the first time in Korean studies that professional librarians and scholars together attended a meeting designed to reinforce their mutual needs. Usually these groups are separate, and thus the relationships between the two are ignored. One day was devoted to the specific problems of the international library community in the cataloging and access of Korean materials, as well as coping with the expanding Korean-American community and its new library and archival requirements.

The meeting was also unusual because most of the papers presented were not of the academic variety, but rather were in the form of proposals that might be funded at diverse institutions by various donors.

There were, however, three basic papers that formed the backdrop to the meeting. These were "Korean Studies in the United States: An Assessment," by Donald Clark of Trinity University; "Perceptions and Representations of Korean Culture in the United States," by Jahyun Kim Haboush of the University of Illinois; and "The Condition of Korean Collections in U.S. Libraries," by Yoon-whan Choe of the University of Washington. Plans are under consideration to publish these three papers as well as a summary of the conference.

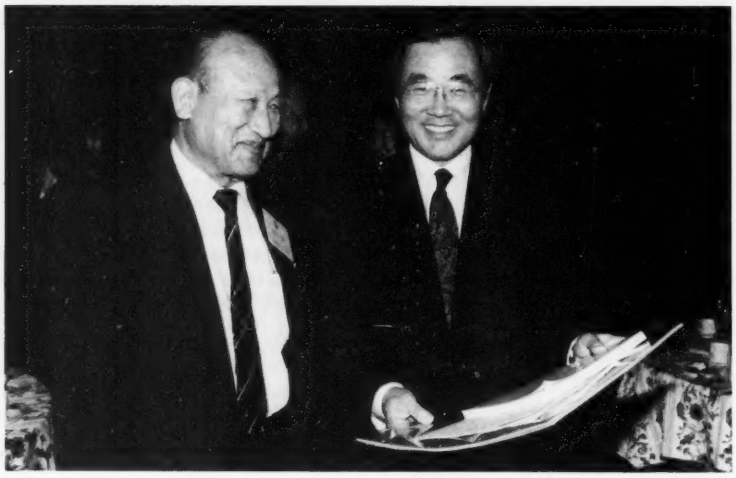
A number of themes emerged from the conference. One was the need for improvement in Korean-language studies and materials, a prerequisite for serious work in the field. The conference recognized that there are different requirements for Korean-Americans and those who are from a non-Korean background.

Throughout the whole field, it became evident that the corps of those in Korean studies was aging and needed to be replaced by younger scholars, but that few positions were available. Thus there was considerable emphasis on the training requirements of both scholarship and library management.

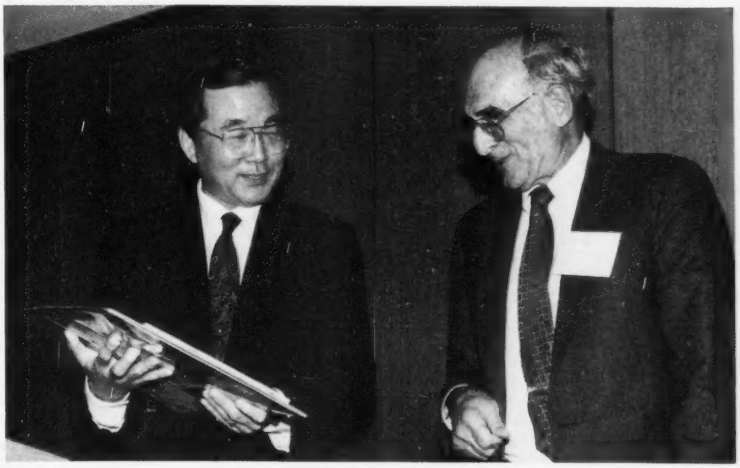
Concern was expressed for the isolated scholar at the small institution who has no library materials and no support facilities for scholarly activities. The conference repeatedly emphasized that this person needs support in terms of research facilities, visiting lecturers and academic opportunities.

Among the projects in the field of library science that the conference hopes to see funded were cooperative acquisition projects of local Korean histories, a compilation of a guide to Korean collections in the United States, a guide to Korean studies collections in the United States and workshops and other opportunities for librarians on Korea to discuss mutual problems.

The conference called upon both the United States and the Republic



Key Yang, head of the Korean Section, discusses U.S.-Korean relations with Hong-choo Hyun, South Korean ambassador to the United States.



The ambassador and David Steinberg, a Korean studies professor at Georgetown University and coordinator of the conference, take a break during the meeting.

of Korea to ensure that funding for scholarship and libraries is free from political considerations and contributes to the longer-range needs in the field. Ambassador Hong-choo Hyun of the Republic of Korea noted the excellent state of U.S.-Korean relations and called for joint Korean and U.S. funding of Korean studies to continue to improve mutual knowledge of these societies.

The value of the conference will lie in the followup activities in the various proposals. A committee has been formed as an advisory body to the Korean Section of the Library of Congress to supervise these activities.

—David Steinberg

Science and Technology Division Joins National Air and Space Museum In Teacher Resource Night

The Library's Science and Technology Division recently collaborated with the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum (NASM) and a number of other national and local science organizations to provide the second NASM Teacher Resource Night for Washington-area educators on Oct. 19.

Thirty-nine organizations, including the Library, joined to distribute publications and information to hundreds of science teachers at the NASM site. Science and Technology Division staff gave away more than 2,000 informative bibliographies and guides to educators and explained the division's outreach programs.

LC had previously participated in the first NASM science teachers night, March 18, 1992. The efforts at NASM were part of the Science and Technology Division's continuing attempt to combat the crises in science education and the environment by promoting programs at the Library, elsewhere in the United States and in collaboration with other organizations. Most recently, the division's own outreach programs to contact and inform teachers have included a Science Media Fair at the Library for Washington-area teachers on Feb. 11, as part of the activities for Public Science Day 1991, and a second Science Media Fair at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute for Baltimore-area teachers, to commemorate National Science and Technology Week, on April 29.

A number of other Library events have been held and are being planned to promote teacher awareness of recently produced multimedia resources that can be used to stimulate student interest in science and scientific careers, emphasizing "hands-on" activities.

For information about the Science and Technology Division's educational programs and publications, write to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5580, or telephone Ronald S. Wilkinson, Senior Science Specialist, at (202) 707-1187.

Dead Sea Scrolls Exhibit Opens at LC This April

A major exhibition, "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship," will open April 22 in the Madison Gallery, first floor, Madison Building.

The scrolls are considered one of the major manuscript finds of the 20th century. The exhibition will feature 12 fragmentary scrolls and 90 accompanying archaeological artifacts excavated at Qumran, all borrowed from the Israeli Antiquities Authority. In addition, the Library will augment these materials with 60 items from its own special collections, including rare books, maps, prints and photographs. The exhibition's materials will retell the story of the discovery of the scrolls and provide their historical and archaeological context.

After the exhibition closes at the Library July 11, it will reopen at the New York Public Library in October. The exhibition is made possible by a grant from the Project Judaica Foundation of Washington, D.C.

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